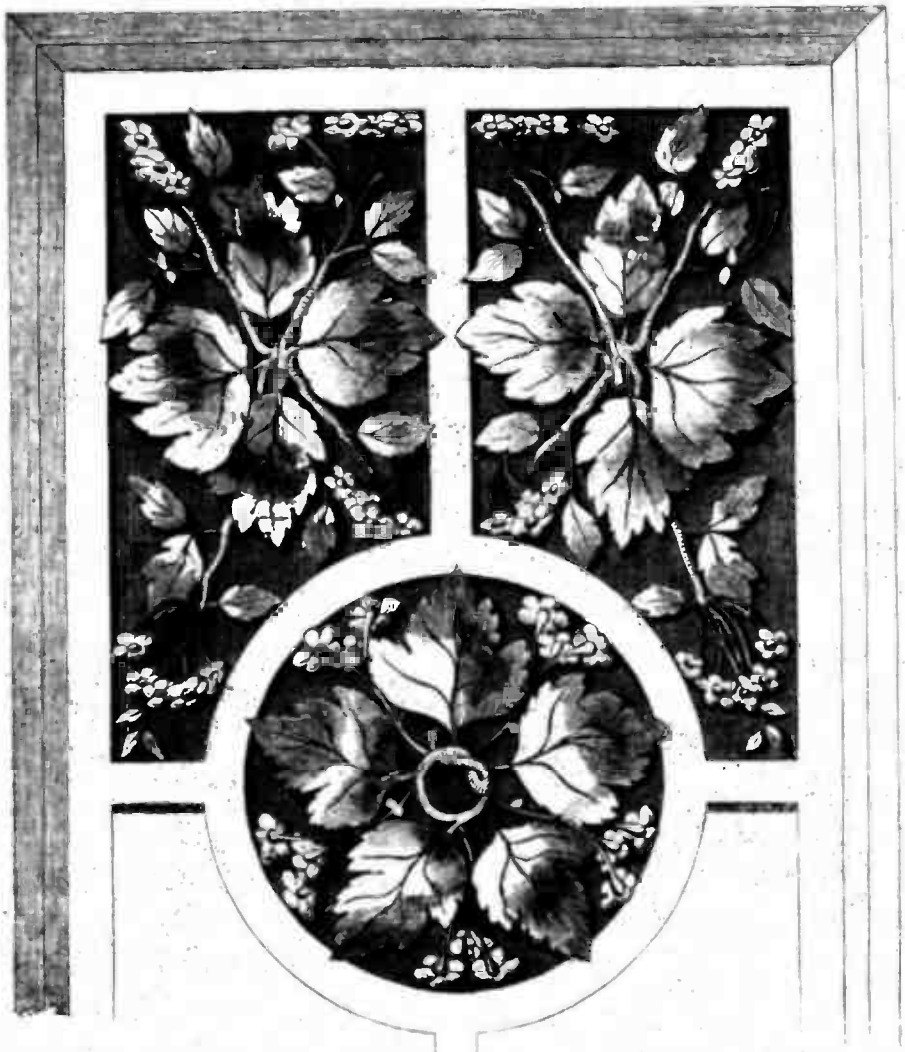
STUDY FOR ORNAMENTATION FROM THE HAWTHORN.



STUDY FOR DECORATION FROM THE HAWTHORN.

Annexed is a sketch for an ornamentation from nature, from the common hawthorn, applicable for carving, &c., viz., a panel moulded and sunk. The four compartments around the centre may each be varied in detail. I have reversed the one sketched to show the effect. The centre is composed of five leaves; the small flowers confined to three in number. The variations of course are infinite, and the delight in composition amply repays the time spent in so doing.

121, Drury-lane. G. B. C.

CLEANING AWAY CHOLERA.

The General Board of Health have issued a notification respecting the Diseases' Prevention Act, which contains the following passages:—

"Great benefit having been derived from the cleansings that were resorted to on the former visitation of cholera, and experience having shown that preventive measures against cholera are also preventive against typhus and other epidemic and endemic diseases, the boards of guardians should carry into immediate effect all practical measures of external and internal cleansing of dwellings in the ill-conditioned districts.

The chief predisposing causes of every epidemic, and especially of cholera, are damp, moisture, filth, animal and vegetable matters in a state of decomposition, and, in general, whatever produces atmospheric impurity; all of which have the effect of lowering the health and vigour of the system, and of increasing the susceptibility to disease, particularly among the young, the aged, and the feeble.

The attacks of cholera are uniformly found to be most frequent and virulent in low lying districts, on the banks of rivers, in the neighbourhood of sewer-mouths, and wherever there are large collections of refuse, particularly amidst human dwellings. In a recent proclamation, issued for the protection of the population of the Russian empire, the important influence of these and similar causes has been recognized, and the practical recommendations founded thereon are 'to keep the person and the dwelling place clean; to allow of no sinks close to the house; to admit of no poultry or animals within the house, to keep every apartment as airy as possible by ventilation; and to prevent crowding wherever there are sick.'

Householders of all classes should be warned, that their first means of safety lies in the removal of dung heaps and solid and liquid filth of every description from beneath or about their houses and premises. Though persons long familiarized to the presence of such refuse may not perceive its offensiveness, nor believe in its noxious properties, yet all who desire to secure themselves from danger should labour for the entire removal of filth and the thorough cleansing of their premises; which also the law will require of each person for the protection of his neighbours as well as for his own safety.

Next to the perfect cleansing of the premises, dryness ought to be carefully promoted, which will of course require the keeping up of sufficient fires, particularly in the damp and unhealthy districts, where this means should be resorted to for the sake of ventilation as well as of warmth and dryness.

From information recently obtained from Russia it appears that in some barracks, and other places in which large numbers of people are congregated, where these conditions have been attended to in a manner that may be equally practised in private houses, there has been a comparative immunity from the prevailing epidemic, exactly as in this country, where in public institutions, though as yet by no means perfect in the means of ventilation, there has been an almost entire exemption from epidemics which have ravaged private houses in the very same districts.

But while a certain amount of cleansing can be effected by every householder, each in his own premises, the means of thoroughly purifying the densely populated districts are beyond the power of private individuals.

Accordingly, by the recent Act (11th & 12th Vict., c. 123, s. 1) in cases of inability, insufficiency, or neglect, the law has charged the cleansing operations upon certain public bodies—namely, "the town councils, or any trustees or commissioners for the drainage, paving, lighting, or cleansing, or managing or directing the police or any other body of a like nature, or any commissioners of sewers, or guardians of the poor."

By this Act it is provided, that upon notice

To learn more about OCR and PDF Compression visit ThePaperlessOffice.org